THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9642. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 23. 1783.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS,

Edinburgh, 19th June 1783.

JAMES SINCLAIR Merchant in Stromness; Margaret Sinclair, spouse of William Borthwick purser of his Majesty's sloop of war the Fury; Jean Sinclair, spouse to Andrew Inglis preacher of the Gospel; and Katharine Sinclair, spouse to John Malcom preacher of the Gospel; the said Margaret Sinclair for herself and Elisabeth Henderson, spouse to John Smith mason in Edinburgh; having severally applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a Gift of Bastardy of the estate, means, and effects of ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, *alias* Wood, late tailor in Edinburgh, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

Same Day,

MARTHA WHITE, spouse to William Wilson wright in Campbelton, and mother to the deceased Alexander Omey, natural son of the also deceased Archibald Omey of Kilcolmkill, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a Gift of Bastardy of the estate, means, and effects of the said Alexander Omey, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

Same Day,

JEAN THOMSON EDIE, George Fyfe, and William Anderson, and Alexander Colville, as administrators to his children, having severally applied to the Barons of Exchequer, for a Gift of *Ultimus Hæres* of the Estate, means, and effects of JEAN TAYLOR, late resider in the parish of Saline, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of Port-Glasgow, on Monday the 14th of July next, (instead of Thursday the 26th of June current, as formerly advertised) at the hour of twelve noon,

417 Casks, containing 4065 gallons Brandy, and the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of the Ship Greyhound, with the Materials of the Hull, after being broke up;—a parcel of grape and round Shot, two Carriage Guns, four-pounders; two Ladles and Ramrods; two Cohorns, four pounders; two Muskets, six Bayonets, eight Cutlasses, and seven Pistols.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *23d June*, 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON Saturday next, the 28th instant, at One o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the shore of Leith,

The swift sailing cutter, or vessel, called the MARY and ELIZABETH of FOLKSTONE, of the burthen of 145 tons, with all her tackle, furniture and apparel, ballast, and boat, lately condemned, as forfeited, in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The vessel, with her materials, the inventory, and conditions of sale, to be seen by applying to Mr James Hamilton Shore-master of Leith, betwixt and the day of sale.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail the 28th June.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

WILLIAM MARSHALL Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 28th instant.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, and will sail the 30th June, to be depended on.

Merchants and others who intend ordering goods by said ship will please lose no oportunity.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE LOVELY MARY,

JAMES BOYD, for

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail on the 30th June inst.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street, by the Royal Exchange, or on board the ship.

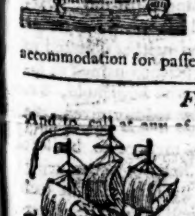
For HALIFAX,

The Brigantine SWALLOW,

burden about 160 tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 1st July.

For fright or passage apply to Messrs Morison and Company, Greenock; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; David Paterson, Edinburgh; or William Forsyth, Aberdeen.

The Swallow is a new vessel, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a remarkable fast sailer.



For JAMAICA,

And to call at one of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,

BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR THE USE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

EDINR. CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

This Day arrived.

DR BEATTIE's Dissertations, moral and critical, 4to.
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1782, 4to.
Political Reflections on the late Colonial Governments.
Jackson's Thirty Letters on various Subjects, two vols.
An Essay on Landscape, translated from the French.
Considerations on the Provisional Treaty with America.
Kitchen's Traveller's Guide through England and Wales, 4to.
Bray's Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire.
Knox's Essays on several Subjects, two vols, a new edition.
An Attempt to balance the Income of the State, by John Earl of Stair.
Dr Andrews' Essay on Republican Principles, &c.
Gilpin's Observations on the river Wye and several parts of Wales.
Memoirs of the Bastile, translated from the French of Mr Linguet.
Peisley's Account of the Constitutional Part of the Laws of England.
Yorick's Scull, or College Occupations, &c.
Hall's Looking Glass, or the Royal Exhibition, &c.
Dent's Too Civil by Half, a farce, in two vols.
American Wanderer through Europe.
Letters of Ignatius Sancho, an African, two vols.
History of the Miss Baltimores, two vols.
Man in the Moon, two vols.

With other Novels, Pamphlets, Reviews, Magazines, Registers, Trials, &c.

LIKEWISE ARRIVED,

A COLLECTION OF OLD PRINTS.

Among which are Rembrandt's Hundred Guilder, the Gold Weigher, &c. by Captain Baillie, several by C. Visscher, Suyderhoef, &c. and a fine assortment of the best Heads and Imitations by Worlidge, many of them proofs and first impressions.

Subscriptions taken in for Watt's Views of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, to be published periodically, at 6s. per number. Specimens to be seen at the shop.

UPHOLSTERY and CABINET WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS BRAIDWOOD begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the large Warehouse, lately possessed by Messrs Young and Trotter, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh; that he is just returned from London and other manufacturing towns in England and Scotland, where he has selected an elegant and fashionable assortment of the following Goods, which he is determined to sell upon such terms as will entitle him to a share of the public favour.

Superfine morines, all colours,
Best China camblets, ditto,
China morin'd ditto,
Manchester stripes and checkes, ditto,
Cotton copperplates, newest patterns,
Cotton counterpanes, all sizes,
A large assortment of blankets,
Great choice of paper hangings,
Square and oval looking-glasses in gilt frames, highly finished.
Mahogany, elm, and painted chairs,
Sundry articles of inlaid cabinet work,
Hair and wool matresses,
Down and feather beds,
A good assortment of Wilton and Scots carpets.

Great variety of mahogany book-cases, desks, drawers, dining tables, tea tables, card ditto, sofas, bed frames, and every article in the upholstery and cabinet branches.

Several of the new chairs and papers not to be had in any other shop in town.

Wrights in the country may have materials for stuffing chairs, or hanging beds, on the easiest terms.

Joiner work done with the greatest expedition.

Funerals genteelly conducted.

SALE.

AT JOHN NEALL and SON's Warehouse, there is still selling off, much below the usual prices, for ready money only,

Black and Thread Laces, Modes, Ribbons, Dimitties, Linens, Diapers, Diaper and Damask Table Cloth, Black Silks, and Bombazeens, Mancoes, Durants, &c.

N. B. J. NEALL and SON request that their Customers who are due accounts will order payment in the course of this month.

June 9. 1783.

CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

Goldsmith's Hall, June 18. 1783.

SO far back as the 25th of February last, the Honourable Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accompt-books of the Treasurer of this Charity, found it absolutely necessary to recommend a voluntary Contribution to be made, in order to relieve the House from the very heavy debt it had then incurred. Under the sanction of this authority, the Goldsmith's Hall was accordingly opened, and continued so for several months. But the Managers are extremely sorry to mention, that the Collections at that time received fell greatly short of paying the original debt, far less of laying up any provision for the future exigencies of so extensive a charity. To prevent, therefore, the total annihilation of an institution, which, by the indulgence of the Public, has been so long supported, and upon all hands acknowledged of the utmost utility, the Managers find themselves pressed from motives of pure necessity, to solicit the aid of such PUBLIC SOCIETIES and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS who have not already contributed, that a charity so highly beneficial may not be entirely shut up. For this purpose, therefore, the Goldsmith's Hall will be opened on Monday next, where the Managers will attend every lawful day, from eleven o'clock forenoon till three afternoon.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIEL, adjoining thereto, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunse, and shire of Berwick.

This estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasturage is known to be among the best and soundest sheep-grounds in the county. The leases of the whole estate are nearly out; and that of Cockburn Mains, the principal farm, expired as to the pasturage at Whitsunday last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshiel, being a forty shilling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and measurement of the estate, with the rental, tacks, &c.

N. B. If the estate is not immediately sold, the extensive farm of Cockburn Mains will be let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon.

EDINBURGH RACES.

THERE is to be run for over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 14th day of July 1783, The CITY of EDINBURGH'S PLATE OF FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, for Horses, &c. that never won that value, Hunters Purses and Plates excepted, carrying 12 stone, the best of three Four-mile Heats.

On TUESDAY the 15th, HIS MAJESTY'S PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of three Four-mile Heats:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 9 stone 5 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone, 9 lib. | And Aged Horses, 10 stone.

ON WEDNESDAY the 16th, FIFTY POUNDS for all ages, the best of three Four-mile Heats:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. | And aged horses, 9 stone.
4 year old Fillies allowed 3 lib.

On THURSDAY the 17th, FIFTY POUNDS for real Hunters that have hunted in Scotland, and never won 50 l. (Hunters Plates and matches excepted) carrying eleven stone, the best of three Four-mile Heats.

On FRIDAY the 18th, FIFTY POUNDS for all Ages, the best of three Four-mile Heats:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. | Aged Horses, 9 stone.

A winner of one Fifty this year, to carry 3 lib. and of two Fifties, 5 lib. extra. Four year old Fillies allowed 3 lib.

On SATURDAY the 19th, A PURSE for the Beaten Horses, &c. of the week:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. | And aged horses, 9 stone.

The best of three four-mile Heats. A winner of the King's Plate, or of two Fifties this week will not be allowed to start again.

The horses, &c. to be shown, and entered at the clerk of Leith's office on Saturday preceding the Races, between the hours of four and six afternoon, when the proper certificates must be produced, and the usual entry-money paid.

N. B. There will be Ordinaries during the Race-week at FORTUNE'S, and Assemblies, as usual.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Calder, Esq;
COLONEL DUNDAS,
And WILLIAM MURE of Caldwell, Esq; } STEWARDS.

HAMILTON RACES.

TO be run for over HAMILTON COURSE, upon Tuesday the 29th day of July 1783, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, six, and aged horses, &c. carrying the following weights:

Five years old, 8 st. 9 lib.
Six years old, 9 2
Aged, 9 6
The best of three four-mile heats.

On Wednesday the 30th day of July, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, six, and aged horses, &c. carrying the following weights:

Five years old, 8 st. 0 lib.
Six years old, 8 7
Aged, 8 11
The best of three four-mile heats.

On Thursday, the 31st day of July, FIFTY GUINEAS, for four years old colts and fillies, carrying the following weights:

Colts, 8 st. 10 lib.
Fillies, 8 7
The best of three two-mile heats.

The horses to be entered at the town-clerk's office, Hamilton, on Friday the 25th day of July, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon. Each horse to pay One Guinea entrance, and Five Shillings to the clerk.

A proper certificate must be shown at entering each horse.

The winner of the first Fifty not allowed to start for the second.

If only one horse enters for any of the Fifties, to be allowed Twenty Guineas: If two only enter, each of them to be allowed Ten Guineas, or to run, in the option of the Stewards; as without their consent no race is to be, unless three reputed running horses start.

If any disputes shall arise at entering or running, the same to be determined by the Stewards, or by whom they shall appoint.

An Ordinary to be at the Fox and Hounds, and King's Arms Inns.

His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON,
ROBERT BAIRD of Newbyth, Esq;
ANDREW HOUSTOUN of Jordanhill, Esq; } Stewards.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

The Lands and Estate of KENMORE, lying

in the parishes of Dairy, Balmaclellan, and Kells, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 3439 l. Scots, consisting of the number of acres, and paying the rents following, viz.

	Measure. A.	R.	F.	Rent. L.	s.	d.
I. Barony of Gordonstoun, Dairy parish,	7390	3	12	500	13	5
II. Barony of Balmaclellan, in that parish,	3163	0	14	341	16	6
III. Barony of Kenmore, Kells parish,	6802	2	6	344	4	5
	17,356	1	32	1186	14	4
IV. Royal Burgh of New Galloway, and Burgh Roods,				318	7	4½
				L. 1505	1	8½

The teinds are valued, and there are many privileges and conveniencies attending this estate, which is at present so low set, that at a moderate computation, the rents will, within five years, as the tacks expire, rise to about 2000 l. yearly. There is a great extent of natural wood and planting upon the lands, particularly about the mansion-house, part of it now fit for cutting, which would yield a considerable sum, without hurting the beauty of the place. This estate, from extent and situation, can make sixteen freehold qualifications; and the burgh of New Galloway is one of four burghs returning a member of Parliament.

The Castle of Kenmore is commodious, and in good order, nobly situate on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the policy, and of an extensive flat of fine land, a large river and lake lying adjacent, bounded with distant hills, and forming altogether one of the grandest prospects to be any where met with. The lake is at least one mile broad, and ten long, interspersed with small islands covered with wood, and plentifully stored with salmon, pike, perch, and trout. Adjoining to the Mansion House, there is a very fine garden, and a complete court of offices lately built.

The rental, title deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and searches of the record, till a very late period, to be seen in the hands of John Sym, writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Russel, accomptant, the trustee, those inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars. The tacks, surveys, and plans of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Newall of Barskeoch, who will show the grounds to any intended purchaser.

It is proposed to expose the whole estate, or according to the different baronies, as purchasers may incline.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wednesday, June* 18.

Read a first time Sir Thomas Rumbold's continuing, and the St James's paving bills.

Passed the Pay-office reform bill.

The petition from the merchants and traders of London against the tax on receipts being then read,

Lord *Fitzwilliam* moved, that as petitions against taxes are never received, the said petition be rejected.

Lord *Tankerville* thought it would be proper to state from the woolsack that this was the general rule of the House, that the petitioners might not think themselves treated with disrespect.

This motion being put and carried, a similar petition was brought up by Lord Sydney from the city and corporation of London, which Lord *Fitzwilliam* likewise moved should be rejected.

Lord *Sydney* said, that being the youngest Peer in the House, it might appear presumption in him to arraign a standing order to the House, but he could scarce believe that any such order existed, as it would in his opinion be highly improper as well as injurious; for in what light must their Lordships be considered by the public, when they understood they were not to expect redress; nay, that the House itself had a standing order against all such complaints. It was certainly incumbent upon their Lordships, when applied to by so numerous and respectable a part of the community, to pay some attention to their petitions, especially when worded with proper respect to that House, and neither to reject them on the principle of their being contrary to a standing order, or from the idea which was pretty generally entertained, that their Lordships were not competent to make alterations in a money bill. The petition before them was presented from a very respectable body of men; he hoped, therefore, it might be permitted to lie on the table. He did not mean, however, by this to pledge himself to support it; he had informed the Gentlemen so who requested him to present it, therefore they had no right to expect he should.

The *Duke of Chandos* reprobated the idea of their Lordships not being competent to make alterations in any bill that might be sent up from the other House, provided their Lordships found such alterations necessary, and agreeable to the wishes and interests of the public at large.

Lord *Walsingham* thought that if the House once received petitions against taxes, it would be attended with very great inconveniencies, as it was impossible to levy a tax which would not be felt by some. On this account, therefore, he thought it adviseable to reject the present petitions.

Lord *Ferrers* said, he rose not only to support the petition, but the dignity of the House—how it came to be supposed, that their Lordships were not empowered to make alterations in money bills he could not conceive, or from what principle the other House had assumed to itself the right of framing taxes to which the Lords were to give their assent, without being at liberty to judge whether they were proper or improper. He thought their Lordships as capable, from education and experience, to amend or frame taxes as the Commons; they had given proof of this in amending the cyder tax; and he was of opinion that many of them possessed abilities to produce plans that would be more productive, and less injurious than the tax now complained of. He had one then in his hand, and, with their Lordships permission, would read it; which, if it appeared to them in the same light it did to him, they would adopt as a tax instead of that on receipts.

Lord *Mansfield* here quitted the woolsack, observing, that the question before their Lordships was, whether the petition should be received or rejected, and not the merits or demerits of the tax, the proper time for which would be when the bill came under consideration. With respect to rejecting the petition, on the supposition that there was a standing order that none should be received, this was a mistake; he knew of no such order; but from the inconvenience that would attend such petitions, it had long been the custom, not only of that House, but also of the other, to reject every petition that might be introduced against a tax; and this custom he thought very judicious, for if petitions once found their way into their House, no session could be long enough to get through the supplies. He did not see neither that any attention was to be paid the petitioners on account of their respectability, as the poorest individuals were equally entitled to this right with the richest; and he knew too well the impartiality of their Lordships to doubt that they would meet with equal redress.—It was ridiculous also to suppose their Lordships were bound to give their approbation to a money-bill, merely because it had passed the other House: the latter, he owned, was the properest to introduce taxes, but it was their Lordships duty to examine the clauses in all bills with the nicest attention, and point out what they thought detrimental, regardless of its being objected to when sent back to the Commons.

Lord *Thurlow* agreed with his Lordship, observing, that he expected the supporters of the petition would have stated some precedents for its being ordered to lie on the table. Two, indeed, had been hinted at, one of which was by no means to the point; the other he requested might be read. This was a petition from the city of London relative to the amendment of the house-tax, which if it should prove not to be a petition against the tax itself, he should be sorry to see such a measure introduced now; if it was one, he saw no reason why the petition in question might not as well lie upon the table as the other. The petition on the journals being then read by the Clerk, his Lordship observed, that altho' argument might be adduced to charge this petition with being similar to the present, yet it did not strike him as such; finding, therefore, that there was no precedent for it, he was for rejecting it at once, though he saw but little difference between that and its being ordered to lie on the table, where, perhaps it might remain for ever unnoticed. He was very far, however, from meaning to treat the petitioners with disrespect; but he did not conceive that respectability was any argument why their petition should have particular attention paid to it: Every petitioner had an equal claim to their Lordships' interference; and it would appear partial to reject one petition, and in the same breath receive another on the same subject; this was a method of proceeding not to be countenanced by that House, therefore the petition before them ought to meet with the same countenance as the other had done. The question being now put, it was rejected without a division.

The *Duke of Chandos* then begged leave to say a few words relative to their Lordships proceedings of the day before.—A noble Lord, high in Administration, had then moved their Lordships might be summoned the next day on business of great importance; in consequence of which a great number had attended, some of whom he made no doubt had put themselves to inconveniencies on the occasion. When assembled, they were told by a noble Duke, high in office, that the business was not yet ripe for consideration; this, he conceived, was not treating the House with that respect it was used to receive; therefore, as it was impossible to form an idea of the nature of this business, he wished to know when it was likely to come on.

The *Duke of Portland* said, he did not conceive himself called upon by any rule of that House to make a reply; but his personal respect for the noble Duke induced him to assure him, that proper notice should always be given, while he had the honour of being one of his Majesty's Ministers, when either that or any other business of importance was to be brought on.

The *Duke of Chandos* said, he did not think one day sufficient notice to call them together; it appeared to him rather strange that a matter of importance should be so unsettled, that in so short a space it should prove not ripe for consideration.

The order of the day being then read for going into a committee on the stamp-duty bill,

Lord *Ferrers* rose to propose his tax, instead of that on receipts; but the report being deferred till the morrow, he declined entering into particulars, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, June* 18.

Ordered the report of Sir Thomas Rumbold's Bill on the morrow.

Deferred till the morrow the Committee on the Stamp Duty Bill.

Passed the Scotch Corn and Rice Bills.

Went through in Committee, the Mutiny, Prize Goods, and African Trade Bills, and ordered them to be reported on the morrow.

Lord Ludlow reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with their Address of Friday last, which he received very graciously.

Agreed to the Report of the Amendments made to the Reform Bill, and ordered it to be engrossed, and read a third time on the morrow.

Deferred the Ways and Means till Wednesday.

Sir George Shuckburgh then moved an Account of all the Brass entered in ingots for exportation, in all the ports of Great Britain, since the year 1781.

Mr *Brickdale* said, he should not oppose the motion; but he hoped the Hon. Baronet would not endeavour by this motion to stop the progress of the bill for allowing the exportation of brass, a trade which had always been permitted till very lately, when it was interrupted, as he had observed upon a former occasion, by mere accident—the discovery of a dormant act of parliament which had not been enforced for near two centuries and a half. He was willing to put the fate of the bill to this short issue: If there was a well informed man in the House, who would take upon him to say, that the exportation of brass was not of benefit to this country, he would give up the bill; but if no one could be found who would make such an assertion, he hoped the bill would not meet with any opposition on Friday.

The motion then passed in the affirmative.

Lord John Cavendish brought up the bill to take away the right of compounding for the duty on malt made for private consumption.

Mr Hill said, he did not mean to make a formal opposition to the bill, as he found it was so generally supported; but he would explain wherein he had been misunderstood the last day by the House. He then mentioned the several objections he had to the bill, such as, the throwing open private houses to the excise officers—preventing country gentlemen from giving beer to their labourers—and the difficulties that might be opposed to the operation of the bill, if carried into a law, by the colliers in great collieries, with whose temper he was well acquainted. He had cautioned the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer to be wary in his measures; he had quoted to him a good Latin motto—*Nec timide nec temere;* this day, he would use another motto, with which the noble Lord was particularly acquainted, and with which he would conclude his speech—*Cavendo tutus*—(the motto of the House of Cavendish.)

Mr Hussy said, he hoped the noble Lord would not be frightened from his purpose by any thing he had then heard; it was necessary he should be firm in a measure that was so just; taxes ought to be generally imposed; and he knew that in his own neighbourhood the malt tax was evaded by many; the bill then before the House would prevent these evasions, and detect fraud.

Mr Kenyon said, he disapproved greatly of the bill, and thought that if it was carried, the only object which had been urged against the tax on cyder counties, viz. the introduction of Excisemen into private houses, would be entirely removed; therefore he saw no reason why the cyder counties should not be taxed as well as the corn counties. Lord Surrey happening to smile while he was saying this, Mr Kenyon said, he was sorry that a noble Lord of so much weight and respectability, and who had *condescended* to accept a seat on the Treasury Bench, to which he did so much honour, should disapprove of what he had said.

Lord *Surrey* assured the Hon. Gentleman, that nothing was farther from his intention than to treat with disrespect any thing that fell from him; but though he should always look up to him in matters of law, he thought it would not be deemed vain in him to say, that by living in a great cyder county, he knew, perhaps, more of the cyder business than the learned gentleman; and whenever that business should be brought into the House, he would undertake to prove, that the throwing open private houses to excise officers, was far from being the principal objection to the cyder tax, which in cyder counties ought to be considered as on a footing with milk and corn in other counties. As to the composition which the bill then before the House meant to take away, it was certainly very prejudicial to the revenue; the produce of the various taxes on malt amounted annually to 1,400,000l. towards which sum the tax arising from composition produced no more than 5000l. the House must therefore see, that great frauds were practised by means of this composition. The learned gentleman had said—"He had *condescended* to accept a seat on the Treasury Bench, to which he did much honour."—It was his wish to be serviceable to his country in any situation; and when his Majesty was pleased to give him a seat at the Treasury Board, he felt himself honoured by the situation, and convinced that it was out of his power to add any honour to it.

The question being then put—"That the bill be read a second time"—the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes,	129
Noes,	47

The House then went into a committee of supply, in which

The *Secretary at War* moved for a sum, not exceeding 1837l. to defray the expences of 400 letter-men, at 1s. per day, from the 24th instant, to the 25th of December next. These men, he said, were serjeants, who, after having spent the greatest part of their lives in the service, were rewarded with the King's letter, which procured them a bounty of 1s. a day. The number hitherto had been only 200; but a few days ago several Members having expressed a wish that the number might be doubled, and the whole House concurring in it, he had ventured to submit the proposition for the above sum to the consideration of the committee: he must, however, [illegible] them, that the whole was not a new grant; as the serjeants who should receive this bounty, must be previously entitled to 5d. per day, which would be included in the bounty; consequently he was only asking 7d. a day for the additional 200 serjeants.

Sir *George Howard* returned thanks to the Secretary at War for having adopted the idea he had taken the liberty of throwing out a few days ago in favour of the serjeants; after which the money was voted without opposition.

Mr *Minchin* then moved, that a sum, not exceeding 48,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to pay for lands purchased for the purpose of raising fortifications for the better defence of the dock at Portsmouth, which motion passed without debate, and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 19.

LONDON.

The following interesting piece of intelligence we communicate to our readers from the best information: The Ministry are in the utmost confusion, as a Great Personage's absolute refusal to sign an order for the establishment of the H. A.—He informed the official Ministers, that when Lord N. obtained the additional sum from Parliament, he pledged himself that no additional demand should be made for the P. of W.'s establishment; and that he was willing to allow his son 50,000l. per annum, which, with the Dutchy of L——, would make his income 64,000l. and which was the same he enjoyed before he came to the T.—And if the household *was established*, he also insisted upon naming the officers, &c. It is said the present Ministers have filled up all the places without consulting the K—, and that in consequence of this unfortunate misunderstanding, Lords Shelburne and Temple were at B—— H—— yesterday for several hours. *Gen. Even. Post.*

The Prince of Wales was yesterday with Mr Fox for several hours, and Lord North and the Duke of Portland were sent for. *Ibid.*

A rumour is circulating, that a great political change, of a very general nature, is on the eve of taking place; in consequence, as it is said, of a certain illustrious personage's approaching establishment; about which the disputes and opinions between the parties concerned rose extremely high, and indicate sudden revolutions. *Ibid.*

This day, at two o'clock, it was strongly reported among the most intelligent parties, that the following alteration had taken place in the administration of this country:

Treasury.

Earl Temple *in the room of the* Duke of Portland.

Secretaries of State.

Earl of Shelburne—Lord North.

Duke of Richmond—Mr Fox.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

William Pitt, Esq;—Lord John Cavendish.

Admiralty.

Lord Rodney—Lord Keppel.

Privy Seal.

Lord Camden—Earl of Carlisle.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Thurlow—The Commissioners.

Though we give the foregoing as a report, yet it is corroborated with such strong circumstances of truth that we cannot but give it credit. *St James's Chron.*

The above alteration is said to have happened in consequence of the Ministers promise to the Prince of Wales, to establish his household, and promising a message to the House, which, it is said, his Majesty will not comply with, looking upon it too soon to give the Prince an independent establishment. The Ministers, considering their promise as an obligation on them to perform, have thrown up their places, and the alteration taken place, as mentioned above. *Ibid.*

Others say, that Ministers represented to his Majesty the necessity, in the present moment of national distress, of easing the subject as much as possible of the load of the new establishment; and that as a considerable saving would be made in the civil list by the Prince's household being detached, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to relinquish a part of the civil list in favour of his Royal Highness, which benevolence would operate so powerfully with the nation, as to induce them cheerfully to contribute what further might be required to the maintenance of his court. The King, however, it is said, did not relish this proposal, his Majesty considering the civil list as his distinct and personal property, and therefore claiming the appropriation of it; adding, that what he may be pleased to bestow on his Royal Highness, must flow from his own bounty, and not be made an expedient of Ministers to court the favour of the Prince. *Ibid.*

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, from the most respectable authority, that the appearances of disagreement between his Majesty and the present Administration, which lately threatened some very alarming consequences to the State, are now entirely subsided, and that the subject of their difference is adjusted perfectly to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. The leading circumstances of this apprehended *fracas*, we believe to be as follows:—A few weeks ago, the Administration, after having previously obtained his Majesty's permission for so doing, presented a plan of establishment for the Prince of Wales, to be in readiness to take place immediately after the celebration of his approaching birth-day. After revising the plan, his Majesty expressed his entire approbation and concurrence in every part of it, and neither objected to the proposed sum to be allowed, nor to the persons named as intended to fill the various departments of the household, &c. This approbation being originally very readily given, the Administration were not a little surprised on a late application to his Majesty, to put his signature to the message to be sent to the House of Commons, as the regular form of introducing the business in Parliament, to be informed by him, that he had entirely changed his mind on the subject, and that he was not prepared to send any message to his Parliament upon the occasion whatever. This entire revolution of sentiment in the Royal breast, took place immediately after a long interview with a lady

Viceroy held with his Majesty, and who may reasonably be supposed, therefore, to have interfered (doubtless for the best motives) in working this sudden and unexpected conversion. In consequence of the King's determination, the Administration expressed a resolution of resignation, as it appeared evident to them, that there were latent Counsellors behind the throne, who possessed more influence than the ostensible Ministers of the country; but a Council was held yesterday, at which his Majesty attended, to take the affair fully and candidly into consideration, the result of which we understand to be this, that upon hearing the various reasonings that were urged upon the subject by the several Members of the Cabinet, his Majesty, with that openness and magnanimity, which should ever characterize Royalty, professed himself convinced, and the business has therefore been most cordially settled; and, as is believed, with an increase of esteem and attachment on both sides. —The friends of the present Ministry, in Parliament, conducted themselves with remarkable zeal and attachment on the present occasion; for on the first intimation of danger, they came in multitudes from their seats in the country to offer their support, some even from the distance of Cornwall, and displayed such an appearance of ardour and strength, as has entirely damped the hopes of opposition, and put all chance of a successful contention with the present Administration quite out of the question. *Eng. Chron.*

Yesterday a messenger was sent from Lord North's office with dispatches for the Duke of Manchester, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, said to contain the ultimate resolutions of the Ministry, in regard to the definitive treaty of peace.

The definitive treaty between the Courts of London and Versailles is not yet signed by either of the contracting parties, owing, it is said, to the following singular circumstance: Mr Swinburne, who possessed considerable property in St Kitt's, sustained great losses during the siege of Brimstone-hill; his lady, a woman of the first talents and address, went in consequence thereof to Naples, and solicited the Queen of that kingdom, by whom she was always very graciously received, to interpose her good offices with the Court of France, in order to procure some compensation for Mr Swinburne's heavy losses. The Queen of France was immediately applied to, and Mr Swinburne, in consequence thereof, obtained *a grant of all the unceded and uncultivated lands in the island of St Vincent, to be enjoyed by himself and his heirs for ever.*—This circumstance coming out after the signing of the preliminary treaty, the British Ministers do not think themselves bound to accede to the grant, on repossessing the island; the Cabinet of Versailles, on the other hand, insist upon the fullest ratification thereof; and there the matter rests for the present.

It is said that the Spaniards have fitted out a fleet of eighty sail, and are actually gone against Algiers.

The dispatches by the Substitute cutter, from Bombay, are decyphered at the India-House, but contain no fresh news; all the public transactions, prior to the cutter's sailing, have been published before, and which the Directors received by an express over land, that left Bombay the 28th of January—A full and very satisfactory account, however, is received of the company's finances, which, by the extraordinary exertion of Governor Hastings, and others in the civil department, are put into such a state, that the inconveniencies, which happened last year, are not likely ever to happen more. A considerable quantity of rice had been thrown into Madras, the French not having in the least attempted to avail themselves of their temporary superiority on the coast to block up that port: This seasonable relief had revived the drooping spirits of the garrison, so that there appeared not the least probability of Hyder Ali succeeding in his attempt on that place.

A little fracas had happened between the military and the council, concerning some prize money which the former had shared among themselves, contrary to an order of council. A kind of arbitration, however, had been entered into for settling this difference, which it was not doubted would shortly be done to the satisfaction of both parties.

Orders have been given to the East-India pilots to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to take charge of the company's ships, which are daily expected to arrive.

Yesterday a General Quarterly Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held at the East India House in Leadenhall-Street, in order to declare a dividend on the Company's stock, from Christmas to Midsummer-day; and also at the request of some Proprietors, on special affairs.

The chair was taken by Sir Robert Fletcher soon after 12 o'clock, and the business commenced by the Secretary reading the minutes of the last General Court.

After which the accounts, made up from the books to the 31st of last month, were read by the clerk at the table, and a motion was made that the half-yearly dividend be eight per cent. which being put to the show of hands, passed unanimously.

Sir Robert Fletcher then acquainted the Proprietors, that their being called together was on the part of the Directors, according to act of Parliament (which stated that four General Courts should be held yearly, those previous to Midsummer and Christmas, being particularly for the purpose of declaring the dividend) to make the dividend up to Midsummer; but that the committee of Proprietors, appointed some months since, having made application that the Court might be made special, it was advertised so accordingly.

Mr Sulivan, who is chairman of the committee appointed to guard the privileges of the company, and to watch over all measures agitating in the grand assembly of the nation which affect the India Company, then rose to make the report to the Proprietors from that committee.

He laid before them an account of the several meetings which the Committee had held in consequence of the business agitated in the House of Commons, and in particular a meeting which they had lately with the Minister (the Duke of Portland) in which they had expressed the very critical situation that the Company were in while the rod of Government was held over them. It was in vain that they hoped to hear from his Grace an explanation of the measures that Government had adopted, and the steps they meant to pursue, or whether it was the intention of the Administration to bring on the business this session, or to postpone it further to the next, an enquiry which was so very necessary to the Company. All they could gather from the First Lord of the Treasury, who, he said, was far from being explicit on the business, was, that it was hitherto undetermined when the Company's business would be agitated.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 8 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank }	4.
Ditto Sight, 34 2.	from Holland, }	
Rotterdam, 34 9 ⅜ U.		

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 19.

Bank Stock, 129½.	Ditto 1751, shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 84¾ ⅞ ¾.	India Stock, shut, 119 ½.
	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut, 66¼ ⅜ ½ op.	India Bonds, 2 dis.
3 per cent. red. 65¾ ⅝ ¾.	Exch. Bills, 1 a 3 dis.
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Navy Bills, 108 ½ 11 dis.
Long Ann. shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 66¾.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 2¾ ¾ prem.
Ditto New Ann. 65.	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 9 s. 2 ½ 5 d.

WIND AT EAST.
JUNE 18. 5. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The Scotch Corn Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

TAXES.

"The House having waited a considerable time for Earl Ferrars, in order to hear the objections the Noble Lord had given notice he would make to the third reading of the bill on receipts, his Lordship having entered the house at half after four, Lord Stormont moved the bill should be read a third time. Earl Ferrars wished the reading to be postponed for a day or two; he did not see a noble friend of his in his place, and he was not then prepared to make his objections. Besides, as that had been a very full court-day, their Lordships House was very thin. For these reasons, he wished the third reading to be put off until to-morrow, or the next day.

"Lord Stormont was surprised at the Noble Lord's proposal, as the Noble Lord himself must be well aware, that their Lordships had waited a considerable time for his objections that day; besides, that the Noble Lord had slipped the opportunity of objecting to the bill in the Committee. Lord Fitzwilliam spoke to the same effect.

Earl Ferrars said a few words to the purpose of his former desire.

"The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"Mr Pitt's bill for regulating the fees of office, was read a third time and passed.

FRAUDULENT VOTES.

"The House in a Committee, Mr Parry in the chair.

"Lord *Mahon* proposed a clause, That all persons should have their names entered, in a register with the parish-clerk. The Noble Lord also desired that the bill might be printed.

"Mr *Powis* disliked the idea of having a parish register, though he did not in general dislike a register. He did not think it necessary either to print the bill, unless it was immediately intended for the inspection of the members. He would not, however, oppose that motion, though he would any motion for passing the bill this session.

"Lord *Mahon*, though much he desired the bill to be passed this session, he would not desire to press it against the sense of the House.

"Mr *Byng* disliked the principle of the bill, and asked, What fund was to support the registry? He was as much the friend of the elector as the elected.

"Lord *Mahon* said, the parish-clerk would register the names for nothing.

"Mr *G. Onslow* scouted the idea of giving such a power to a clerk of the parish, who was generally the *greatest fool* in the whole parish.

"Mr *Byng* totally disapproving, as he did, the scheme of the bill, thought it his duty to move, that the chairman should leave the chair. Many other members spoke very shortly in the course of the debate. The question was at length put,

Ayes,	52
Noes,	37
Majority,	15

LINEN.

General Burgoyne said, that Mr Stanley intended to have been in the House that day, to move the order relative to the draw-back on linen; but the unfortunate intelligence of his brother Major Stanley's death, prevented his attendance. The General therefore moved that the order should be postponed till Monday.

"Lord *Surry* said, the matter was of as considerable national importance, as any that had engaged the attention of Parliament. His Lordship stated, that the application was for Parliament to allow the drawback on the duties charged on soap, and a variety of other articles used in preparing cotton and linen for the manufactures at Manchester, and in the progress of those manufactures, which, if granted, would cost the public 20,000 l. by decreasing the revenue to that amount. Before those who were principally concerned, presumed to come to Parliament, they had stated the whole of their requisition, and the grounds of it, to the Treasury, who naturally referred the matter to the consideration of the Boards of Excise and Customs. It was only that week, that these Boards had sent up their reports, and he was sorry to say, they were rather adverse to the object aimed at by the persons applying. In the present state of the revenue, it would, his Lordship said, be well worth the attention of those intrusted with the care of the revenue to judge, how far it was wise, or in any sort proper, to part with twenty thousand pounds sterling, in order to favour any speculation whatever. On the other hand, he must say, that if ever there was an application that seemed to him to deserve that favour, it was the application in question; because the cotton and linen manufactures of Lancashire had undoubtedly proved the source of infinite benefit, and of great revenue to this country; and from pretty good authority, he had been given to understand, that from rival manufactories of a similar kind having been set up in Switzerland, and at different places in other kingdoms, with great advantages in respect to exoneration from duties on the articles employed in the manufactories, those of Great-Britain were in danger of being ruined, and lost to the country for ever. His Lordship therefore declared, he wished the order might stand for Monday; and though the Treasury had already paid it some attention, they would reconsider again by that day.

"The House agreed that the order should stand for Monday.

"Lord *Mahon* then withdrew his other bill respecting elections, and the House adjourned.

"In the proposed adjournment of the Army Establishment, the reservation of the 68th regiment unreduced, seems a proper compliment to the Colonel, Mr Lambton, who is one of the oldest staff officers in the army, and a most upright member of Parliament.

Tuesday se'nnight at Penrith Whitsuntide fair for cattle, there was a very great shew, and the prices were higher than have been known for many years past.

Wednesday fe'nnight, being the second Wednesday in June, the annual show of cattle upon Gallow hill, near Appleby, was not so large as has been for some years past, yet sold very well: sheep being also less in number sold at very high prices. Linen cloth carried a much better price than it did at Appleby fair on Whitsun Monday.

By order of the GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS of the Musical Society, a General Meeting of the said Society is to be held in St Cecilia's Hall, on Monday the 30th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, before which meeting each member will please pay his usual contribution of One Guinea and a Half in to Thomas Sanderson, at his shop, Luckenbooths, the collector, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of the constitution.—And at this meeting the Governors and Directors for the ensuing year are to be chosen.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, June 17.

"On Wednesday last, Anne Jack, spouse to John Macnab late baker in Dumfries, and Mary Jack, her daughter by a former marriage, were, pursuant to a sentence of the Circuit Court of Justiciary, set upon the pillory in this place. After having stood from twelve to one o'clock, they were both banished Scotland, the mother for life, and the daughter for seven years.

"The weather of late has been exceeding favourable for the country, and corn never looked better at this season of the year than the present crops now does; so that those farmers that neglect selling their grain, will shortly not be able to get near the price it now bears; and accounts are daily received of a great number of ships arriving from foreign parts, and many others daily expected; besides the bill in the House of Commons, for allowing a further time for the importation of foreign corn into Scotland, must reduce the price of grain very low in a few weeks. The crops of grass far exceed all expectation, and the late fine rains, which still continue, make the pastures and meadows uncommonly luxuriant."

Extract of a letter from York, June 20.

"The late happy and seasonable rains have thrown an universal picture of fruitfulness over the face of the earth; every information from the different parts of this county, and the Kingdom throughout, speaks of the pleasing change; the fields, gardens, &c. are covered with a most beautiful verdure; the corn, potatoes, and every description of vegetables, present a scene truly delightful; and, in a word, the whole earth seems pregnant with abundance."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, June 16.

"In our market yesterday, oaten meal fell from the enormous price of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* per cent. to twenty for the importation of foreign grain, (great quantities of which are daily expected), and the wise determination of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of this kingdom, to take off the duty, and give a bounty on grain imported, have produced this happy effect, and afford a prospect of immediate plenty."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 16.

"An immediate advantage must necessarily result from the order of Council for allowing a bounty on the importation of corn, flour, &c. It will cause such quantities of those great necessaries of life as now remain on hands, to be speedily brought to market. The prices are at present high, and farmers and millers will for their own sakes avoid hoarding up a property that must sink in value according as the above mentioned importation increases.

"The wheat harvest is actually commenced in several parts of France, so that if our merchants have taken immediate advantage of the opening of our ports, we may expect many cargoes of grain from thence before the 24th of July."

ARRIVED at *LEITH*, June 23. Plover, Drummond, from Alloa, with coals; St Peter, Mutter, from Limekilns, with ditto; Peggy, Macculloch, from Borrowstounness, with ditto; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with ditto and furniture; Anne, Slater, from Borrowstounness, with ditto and salt; Jean, Barr, from Seaton, in ballast; Ferret, Richardson, from ditto, in ditto; Christian, Young, from Cramond, in ditto; Scottarvet, Cheyne, from Memel, with logs; Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods; May, Wilson, from Longannet, with stones; Friendship, Cowpar, from Kouningsberg, with barley and peals; Kitty and Peggy, Skirving, from ditto, with grain.

SAILED, Concord, Croden, for Dantzic, with bricks; Endeavour, Dunnet, for Thurso, with goods; Robert, Strong, for Shetland, with goods; Generous Mind, Haight, for Perth, with ditto; Aurora, Gavin, for Hamburgh, with coals.

SAILED *from PORT-GLASGOW*, June 20th. Peggy, Campbell, for Belfast, with goods; Janet, Harvey, for Liverpool, with ditto; Molly, Bannantine, for ditto, with ditto.

SAILED *from GREENOCK*, June 20. Peggy, Maclachlan, for Dublin, with goods; Primrose, Gray, for ditto, with ditto.

SAILED from STROMNESS, June 7.—Eglintoune of and from Saltcoats, Barr, for Memel; Friendship of Workington, Bell, from Whitehaven, for Hull; Mary of and from Irvine, Baird, for Copenhagen; Duke of Lancaster, Henard, from Whitehaven, for Hull; Christian of Workington, Wilkes, from Barra, for ditto; Friendship of ditto, Lefton, from Liverpool, for Boyal.—9. Diamond of Irvine, Still, from Eastside, for Leith; Helen of and for Leith, Beard, from ditto; Hannah of Carlisle, Rogers, from Oliverton, for Hull.—11. Swan of Campbelton, Currie, from Liverpool, for Dantzic.

Remain in said harbour, Jason of Newcastle, Johnston, from Memel, for Belfast; Minerva of ditto, Jube, from Memel, for Greenock; ——— of Sunderland, Ireland, from ditto, for Lancaster; Wells of and for Whitehaven, Redrys, from ditto; Commerce of Newcastle, Manner, from ditto, for Liverpool; Seton of and for Workington, Craig, with ditto; and the Hudson's Bay Company's fleet, from London, for Hudson's Bay.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and JOHN MACFARLANES, Esquires.

THE Trustees request a Meeting of the Creditors, or their doers, in the house of Charles Walker vintner, Writers Court, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 24th of June current, at one o'clock afternoon; when matters of importance will be submitted to their consideration.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DRUMMOND tenant in Ardroltan.

THAT upon Mr Drummond's application, the Lord Ellock officiating as Lord Ordinary on the bills, did, upon the 22d of May last, sequestrate his whole personal estate within the jurisdiction of the Court. And, upon the 30th day of said month, Lord Henderland appointed Thomas Jaffray writer in Crief, factor thereon, in terms of the statute of the 12th of his present Majesty.

The said Thomas Jaffray, therefore, in terms of said statute, and of an order of Court, does hereby require the whole creditors of the said James Drummond by themselves or their doers, to meet at Crief, and within the house of William Baillie vintner there, on the 2d day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their continuing the said Thomas Jaffray as factor on the sequestrated estate of their debtor, or chusing another factor thereon, or a trustee or trustees in his place.

AREAS to be FEUED for BUILDING, In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE particular advantages which this Square has for a healthy situation;—extenſive views along both ſides the Forth, which never can be intercepted;—its being *free of the Land-tax and Miniſters Stipend, of Stent on Trade and Impoſt on Liquors*, and every other impoſition to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh are ſubjected, &c. are ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to be more particular.——Mr Ferguſon, the proprietor, firſt ſtory Buchanan's court, Lawn-Market, will ſhow the plan, and inform as to the terms, and every thing elſe concerning the premiſſes.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, eaſt from the Hermitage, poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-houſe, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houſes and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the ſouth ſide thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Marr. The premiſſes will be ſhown at any time by the ſervants in the houſe.

The progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Robertſon writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

UPON Thurſday the 10th of July next, at three o'clock afternoon, within the houſe of John Campbell vintner in Perth, there is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale,

The Town and Lands of EAST HAUGH of HUNTINGTOWER,

with the Pendicle of Land called *Cot-Green*, adjoining thereto, both lying within a mile of the town of Perth.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs, with a plan of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of Patrick Duncan writer in Perth.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wedneſday the 25th June 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Seſſion, there are to be expoſed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The freey early rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be expoſed to ſale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkſhire; and are now to be ſet up at the reduced price of 1900 l. ſterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

Eſtate of Melroſs, in Banff Shire.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 17th of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS,

with the Mill and Multures thereof, lying in the pariſh of Gamrie, and ſhire of Banff, conſiſting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improveable Ground,	324	0	3
Paſture,	663	1	6
Total Scots meaſure,	1693	3	38

This eſtate, from the long abſence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a moſt deſireable ſubject for improvement. It lies pleaſantly on the ſea-coaſt, within two miles of the town of Banff, and ſtill nearer to Down and Gardenſton, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the ſoil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully ſupplied with fuel, in virtue of a ſervitude over the neighbouring moſſes of Fiſhery.

The preſent free rent, compared to the extent and value of the ſubject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 211 l. 19 s. 7½ d. Sterling, including the converſion of 111 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the courſe of the current leaſes, ſome riſes will take place; and nothing is ſtated, and, owing to the want of hands, little is at preſent drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue ſlate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a-year, and may now be again wrought to ſtill greater advantage.

The manſion-houſe and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; ſo that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can ſeldom appear in the market.

The tacks are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will ſhow the grounds and furniſh rentals, which, with an inventory of the progreſs, with an exact plan of meaſurement, may alſo be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude with any perſon inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheſtle, Carnbanmore, Weſter Carnbane, Eaſter and Weſter Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruſkirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camuſvrackan, three fifths of Eaſter Aird, Dericamus, Dalchierach, Caſhlie and Camuſlay, with the grazlings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary) is 59 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchaſe, 1365 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forreſter at Cheſtle, will ſhow the grounds.

Lands in Fife and Houſes in Edinburgh to Sell, And a Houſe in Fife to Let,

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 14th day of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. The Town and Lands of KILMARON and PITLUG, lying within the pariſhes of Cupar and Monymeall, and ſheriffdom of Fife, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Aitken. The rent is L. 125.

Nota,—The extent and ſituation of this Farm, and other particulars reſpecting it, will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

LOT II. A Lodging and Dwelling HOUSE, lying in Carrubber's Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Young, conſiſting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, with cloſets to each, a kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies. The rent is 28 l.

LOT III. A neat Lodging or Dwelling HOUSE, at the bottom of ſaid Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Neil Campbell of Dunttoon, Eſq. conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light cloſets.

ALSO TO LET,

The Manſion Houſe of Cullairne, in the pariſh of Dunbog, and ſituate about half way betwixt Cupar and Newburgh.—The Houſe is completely furniſhed.

The progreſs of writs and articles of roup, with the terms of the leaſe, to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of June inſt. the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole, the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the pariſhes of Buittle, Rerrick, and united pariſhes of Gaſton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This eſtate conſiſts of 3267 acres of Scots meaſure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent paſture.—Almoſt the whole eſtate is incloſed, and the arable farms are ſubdivided with good fences. The farm houſes, which are timbered with the beſt foreign wood, and covered with ſlates, and office-houſes, are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe three years. The preſent rent of the eſtate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by ſubdividing the larger farms, a conſiderable riſe of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime marle, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully ſupplied.

The natural wood on this eſtate is extenſive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is alſo a good garden and orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The Houſe of Orchardton is delightfully ſituated near the Bay of Hiſton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſhore. Within the bounds of the eſtate are ſeveral good harbours, fit to receive veſſels of conſiderable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton; from the Bay near the houſe, the family reſiding there are at all ſeaſons plentifully ſupplied with a variety of fiſh, which are taken by the ſervants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this eſtate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the ſpring and ſummer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other diſagreeable effects of the eaſt wind are ſcarcely felt.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown for payment of ſmall feu, and blanch duties, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-ſhilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upſet-price of the eſtate is propoſed to be only 24,000 l. Sterling, which, taking into conſideration the value of the woods, and of the houſe and offices, is little more than twenty years purchaſe of the preſent free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton houſe, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office; who will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate. Any perſon inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of ſale may apply as above.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, within the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of CRAIGIE

and others, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlope of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, conſiſting of the following Parcels and Lots, viz.

PARCEL I. The Barony of CRAGIE, and Teinds thereof, containing 24 farms, in the pariſh of Craigie, with the Lands and Farm of Byrehills, in the pariſh of Symington. The proven free rent of this parcel, (after deduction of miniſters ſtipends and ſchoolmaſters ſalaries, and after a proper defalcation from the rent of Byrehills, in reſpect that the proprietor has not right to the teinds of the farm) is 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths. And the proven value and upſet-price of this parcel is fixed at 20,278 l. 10 s. 6d. Sterling.

The Barony of Craigie is held blench of the Prince, and the farm of Byrehills is held blench of the Duke of Hamilton.

The valued rent of the barony, excluſive of Byrehills, is 804 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots; and the following farms in that barony, are retoured, viz. High Laggſide, to 2 merks, Laigh Laggſide to 2 merks, Burnbank to 5 l. and Lancraig to 2 l. 10 s. Scots of old extent, and the valued rent of theſe being deducted, the remainder of the barony ſtands valued at 512 l. 16 s. 10 d. Scots.

The tenants pay one half of the ceſs, without allowance.

The Patronage of the pariſh of Craigie goes along with this parcel.

PARCEL II. VASSALAGE LANDS in the pariſhes of Craigie and Mauchline, held fue under the proprietor of the barony of Craigie, viz.

	L.		
The Lands of Burnflatt of Cambuſiſcan, fued by William Hood, at	0	2	0 4-12ths
The remainder of Cambuſiſcan, the lands of Hightree, Borcland, and Nodſheil, and others, feued by William Campbell of Nether Place, Eſq; at	4	1	8
The valued rent of Mr Campbell's property-lands is 423 l. 4 s. Scots.			
The lands of Cairnhill, Moſs-ſide, &c. feued by William Wallace of Cairnhill, Eſq; at	1	0	0
Mr Wallace of Cairnhill's lands are rated at 725 l. Scots; one farm whereof, viz. Moſs-ſide is rated at 14 l. 7 s. 5 d. valued rent, and is retoured to 40 s. Scots old extent.			
The lands of Dalfanan feued by James Campbell at	0	6	3
The Lands of Adamhill, feued by John Campbell of Wellwood, at	2	1	8
Adamhill is retoured to a five pound land of old extent.			
The lands of Kempeaſtle, fued by J. Brown, Eſq; at	0	11	1 4-12ths
The lands of Inchgotrig, (100 l. valued rent) feued by Sir William Cunningham, at	0	3	4
Sum feu-duties,	L. 8	6	0 8-12ths

All theſe ſuperiorities are held blench of the Prince, and comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of them now in non-entry.

The upſet price of this parcel is 249 l. 1 s. 8 d. being 30 years purchaſe of the feu-duties.

PARCEL III. The Barony of SANQUHAR, and Teinds thereof, containing 18 farms in the pariſh of St Quivox. The proven free rent of this parcel, after deduction of miniſter's ſtipend and ſchool maſter's ſalary, is 428 l. 17 s. 10 d 6-12ths, and the proven value and upſet price thereof is fixed at 13,417 l. 3 s. 6d. Sterling.

The barony of Sanquhar is held blench of the Prince.

The following farms, part of that barony, are retoured, viz. Sanquhar Lindſay, to 5 l. Weſter Sanquhar to 5 l. Clune or Cloan to 5 l. of old extent.

PARCEL IV. VASSALAGE LANDS in the pariſhes of St Quivox and Dundonald, held feu and blench under the proprietor of the barony of Sanquhar, viz.

	L.		
Lot 1. Eaſter Sanquhar or Fullſhawood, held blench by Richard Oſwald, Eſq; at	0	0	0 1-12th
Lot 2. Sheilkerſe and Preſtickſhaw, fued by the late Charles Dalrymple, Eſq; at	2	18	4 2-12ths
Lot 3. Lands of Sandiford, and others, feued by Robert Wallace, Eſq; at	2	4	5 4-12ths
Lot 4. Loans of Roberton, feued by William Fullarton, Eſq; at	2	4	5 4-12ths
	L. 7	7	2 11-12ths
All theſe lands hold blench and feu of the Prince, and pay of blench and feu-duty, for Shielkerſe, (Deduce)	0	8	10 9-12ths
Feu-duties remaining free,	L. 6	18	4 2-12ths
The proven values and upſet prices of this parcel are 30 years purchaſe of the above-remaining feu-duties,	207	0	0
Additional value put to this parcel, on account of the ſuperiority of Eaſter Sanquhar retoured to a ten pound land of old extent,	125	0	0
Ditto, upon the ſuperiority of Sheilkerſe and Preſtick, retoured to a ten pound land of old extent, (but burdened with the liferent of Major Dunlop),	75	0	0
Ditto, upon the ſuperiority of Sandiford, &c. retoured to 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. of old extent,	125	0	0
Ditto upon the ſuperiority of Loans of Roberton, with the office of Bailiery of Kingſcaſe, and the right of preſentation of eight penſioners to the hoſpital,	60	0	0
Sum,	L. 593	10	5

Theſe ſuperiorities comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of which are now in non-entry. If purchaſers ſhall incline, theſe feu-duties and values of ſuperiorities will be expoſed to ſale ſeparetly, in lots as above.

PARCEL V. The PROPERTY LANDS of BARNWELL, conſiſting of five farms, lying in the ancient pariſh of Barnwell, now annexed to Craigie. The proven free rent of which property-lands, after deduction of miniſter's and ſchool-maſter's ſalary, is L. 136 12 4 4-12ths

To which are added the blench and feu-duties of ſundry vaſſalage lands, held of the proprietor of Barnwell, by William Allaſon of Staffar, Robert Ferguſon, David Crawford, Robert Hunter, John Brown, and William Alexander, Eſqrs; amounting to, 2 10 10 11-12ths

Free rent of this parcel, L. 139 3 3 3-12ths

And the proven value and upſet-price of this parcel is fixed at 3558 l. 18 s. 6 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

The whole property and ſuperiority lands of Barnwell are held blench of the Prince. They are rated in the ceſs-books at 867 l. 12 s. 5 d. Scots valued rent, including the vaſſalage lands of Fountown, which are rated *per ſe* at 43 l. 16 s. 2 d. Scots valued rent, and are retoured to Five Pound lands of old extent; and, including the vaſſalage lands of Barnwell, Herries, and Townhead, rated at 268 l. 4 s. 6 d. Scots valued rent, and retoured to Four Pound Land of old extent of Barnwell Harries, and One Pound Land of old extent of Townhead.

Theſe ſuperiorities in this parcel comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of them now in non-entry.

PARCEL VI. PROPERTY-LANDS of the precinct of FAIL, SPITTLESIDE, and REDWRAE, lying in the pariſhes of Craigie and Torbolton, which lands are let in three farms; the proven free rents of which together, after deduction of feu-duties to the Crown, dry multures, and vicarage, extend to 74 l. 12 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling yearly; and the proven value and upſet price of this parcel is fixed at 1850 l. 10 s. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold feu of the King.

PARCEL VII. The PROPERTY LANDS of WHITEHILLS, let in two farms, lying in the pariſh of Ayr, with a houſe, gardens, and others, in the town of Ayr; are proven to be of free yearly rent, (after deduction of feu-duties, and after a proper defalcation from the rent, in reſpect the proprietor has not right to the tithes) 58 l. 14 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; and the proven value and upſet price of this parcel is fixed at 1526 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling. Theſe ſubjects hold burgage and feu of the Magiſtrates of Ayr.

PARCEL VIII. The LANDS of MILLQUARTER, otherwiſe CRAIGIE-HOUSE, lying in the pariſh of St Quivox. The proven free rent of theſe lands, after deduction of feu-duty and miniſter's ſtipends, is 341 l. 1 s. 6 d. and the proven value and the upſet price thereof is fixed at 8925 l. Sterling.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Air, within a mile of the town of Ayr; an extenſive policy is laid out with taſte; the garden and orchards in good order, ſtocked with numbers of fruit trees of the beſt kinds; the plantations of barren timber are extenſive and valuable, of a good age, and very thriving. There is an elegant manſion-houſe and offices upon theſe lands, well executed and finiſhed, proven to have coſt 3000 l. Sterling.—This parcel holds feu of a ſubject, for payment of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

PARCEL IX. The Salmon Fiſhings, and other fiſhings, of Newton, in the river of Ayr; certain Houſes and Yards, Bridge-end of Ayr, and the feu duties of Newtown, and Wallacetown, all contiguous, lying in the pariſhes of Monktown and Ayr.—The preſent rent of the fiſhings is only 16 l. Sterling, by leaſe, which expires at Martinmas 1783, when theſe fiſhings ought to let at near 100 l. Sterling yearly, in the opinion of the witneſſes adduced upon this ſubject.—The rent of the houſes and gardens at Bridge-end of Ayr is proven to be 2 l. 10 s.—The feu duties of Newton are proven to amount to 20 l. 18 s. 8 d. yearly,—and the feu-duties of Wallacetown are proven to amount to 66 l. 9 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, ſo that the preſent free rent of all theſe ſubjects contained in this parcel, (after deduction of 1 s. 8 d. feu-duty) is proven to be 87 l. 6 s. 8 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven values and upſet-price of the ſubjects in this parcel are fixed as under, viz.

	L.		
Salmon Fiſhings,—value,	1600	0	0
Houſes at Bridge-end,	37	10	0
Feu-duties and rents of Newtown and Wallaceſtown,	2067	10	7 6-12ths
	L. 3705	0	7 6-12ths
Deduce 30 years purchaſe of feu-duty, payable to the Crown,	2	10	0
Reſts upſet-price,	L. 3702	10	7 6-12ths

The whole ſubjects in this parcel are held feu of the Prince.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Limond, writer at Ayr, factor on the eſtate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh, agent in the proceſs of ſale, who will ſhow the proceſs of the eſtates, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs of ranking and ſale, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale may be ſeen.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *s. 6d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s. 6 d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*